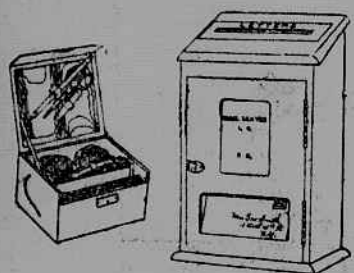




A House Shows Its Owner

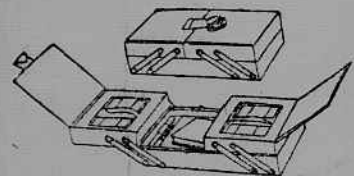
And the presence of CROSS conveniences is the best assurance of comfort and hospitality.

Household Box—Mail Box



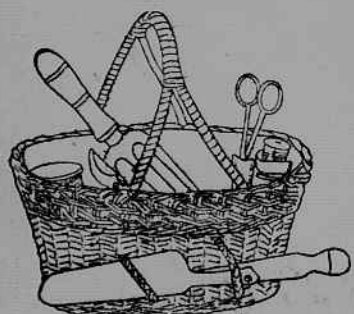
Packing box at left, fitted with pencil, scissors, knife, saw, paste and mending tissue; various leathers. Size 6 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 12 inches, complete. \$8.00. Mail box, at right, slot at top, door with lock and key, glass at bottom, cleansable card above for indicating mails. Size 6 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 12 inches high. Morocco leather. \$16.50. Tan English pigskin leather. \$23.00.

Cross Bridge Case



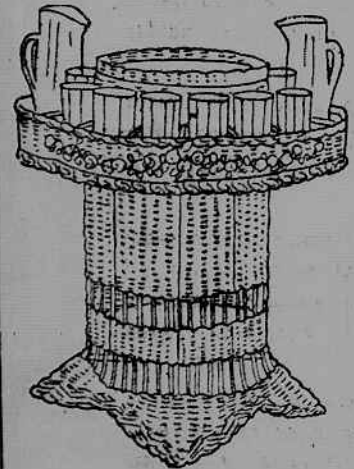
Extension sides: Fitted with two packs, gilt-edge cards, score pads, pencil and rule-books; glazed calfskin case, colored enamel clasp fastening. Size 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches, closed. \$16.50.

Cross Garden Basket



Of tan English wicker, waterproof lining, containing trowel, cord, fork, scissors, spool of wire and pliers. Size: 11 1/2 x 7 x 6 inches. \$8.75.

Cross Refreshment Stand



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Berlin to Get Its Answer on Friday, 13th

Reply to Counter Proposals Will Give Germany Five Days in Which to Accept or Refuse the Treaty

Teuton Pleas Rejected

Commission of Seven To Be Named to Adjust Future Status of Belgium

PARIS, June 9 (By The Associated Press).—It has been decided by the Allied and associated governments that the reply to the German counter proposals will not be delivered before Friday, June 13. The reply will give the Germans a period of five days in which to accept or reject the treaty.

The Council of Four passed this morning considering the various reports submitted by the commissions which had been dealing with features of the answer to the German proposals. The peace conference commissions on colonies, prisoners of war, responsibilities and the labor, military and naval clauses of the treaty, in their reports to the Council of Four, the "Echo de Paris" says it learns, urged the rejection of the German counter proposals as far as the several commissions are concerned.

The commissions which have been examining the questions of the Sarre Basin, Alsace-Lorraine and the left bank of the Rhine have presented their reports to the secretariat of the conference.

As the reports of all the commissions on the German counter-proposals had not been received, the Council of Four adjourned this afternoon until tomorrow without action.

The council of foreign ministers of the peace conference has decided to name a commission of seven members to continue the discussion of the revision of the treaty of 1919, having to do with the status of Belgium. There will be one member for each of the five great powers and one each for Belgium and Holland.

Too Late Now to Spurn Treaty, Says Bernhard

German Compared to Bankrupt, Who Has Turned Over His Books and Keys to Rival

BERNE, June 9.—The German people should stop believing that by declaring the government will not sign the peace treaty Germany is likely to gain better terms, George Bernhard declares in the "Vossische Zeitung," of Berlin.

"Let us make a comparison," he says. "A firm on the verge of bankruptcy asks a competitor to save it. The competitor consents to assist under the condition that the first firm hand over all its books, the list of its customers and the key to its safe. When that is done the competitor exacts very strict terms. The proprietor of the ruined firm then declares he will not sign if the terms are maintained. What good is this declaration likely to bring him? The situation in Germany is exactly the same. All the good reasons not to sign which are put forward now would have been most excellent when the question was whether to sign the armistice. But the German armies have been disbanded; the guns have been surrendered. So we are economically and financially caged, and we cannot expect to make people believe that we will not accept the peace terms."

Germans Will Sign, Is Belief in Paris

Peace Delegates Think Expected Concessions Will Placate People

PARIS, June 9.—Greater assurance now prevails that the present German government will sign the treaty, as it does not desire to surrender office to another German party and does not wish to see further dissolution of the German Empire. Also, the German delegates will be able to offer the German people concessions which they will obtain from the Allies on five or six main points, probably the following:

Reparations.
Upper Silesia.
The Saar Valley.
Occupation of the Rhine districts.
The League of Nations.
Possibly Danzig and East Prussia.
Southwest Africa and several other minor concessions.

Every effort is being made by the Allies to reach an agreement on the treaty. As all three representatives of the most important powers realize the impelling conditions in their respective countries, it is unquestioned in conference circles that these three men—Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George—will give the Germans a very brief time limit after themselves agreeing.

Further Delay Ahead

The negotiations with the smaller nations represented at the conference are proving much more difficult than was expected. Because the Austrian treaty was designed as a sort of catch-all for the many East European settlements, the delay therein will be unable to remain in Paris to affix his signature to it.

The Austrian treaty will have the unusual quality of containing various settlements, especially referring to neighboring states, such as complete delimitation of frontiers and minority provisions and military limitations. With such a programme contemplated, necessitating settlements with each of the smaller powers, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Jugoslavia and Greece, and with the Italian claims not yet agreed upon, the Austrian delegates are not likely to receive the remaining terms before the

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expirations of the fortnight given them for consideration of what is already in their hands.

Italy Has Her Own Views

Thus the early summoning of the Austrians is shown to have been due to an evident erroneous assumption on the part of the five foremost leaders that Italy and the smaller nations would readily accept their dictation.

The Adriatic problem has come back to the council of four, which again is striving to find a solution, the Italians hoping for an agreement before Parliament assemblies, June 18, at Rome. Meanwhile the Bulgarian treaty has made such progress in the hands of commissions—the council of four having given it little attention—that it is practically completed.

PARIS, June 9.—The final draft of the political clauses of the Austrian treaty, it is understood, is being delayed by discussion of the demand for the Italians for a provision authorizing deportation of "undesirables," in the part of the Austrian Treaty to be annexed to Italy. This demand is meeting with considerable opposition. The council of five at its meeting to-day discussed the political clauses of the Austrian terms.

French and British Urge Continuation Of Food Control

PARIS, June 9.—Both the French and British governments appear unwilling to relinquish international food control as proposed by Herbert C. Hoover, saying they fear a tremendous increase of food profiteering in their respective countries. To this the American delegates to the peace conference reply that Great Britain successfully controlled the food price situation during the war and can do so again, and that the French can take a leaf from the same book. Here, however, there enters into the problem the policy of the French government, in which is shown a nervous fear to give up state control as exemplified in the case of the wheat crop.

The French government, which has been buying all wheat at a war-fixed price and selling that same wheat to the millers at a reduction of 42.2-3 per cent, now announces its intention to continue the system, which means that the state will pay 2,000,000,000 francs (\$400,000,000) during the coming year in order to keep down the price of bread. It is the opinion of the French officials that it will be wiser, politically, to raise the necessary sum by taxation than to allow staple food products to increase in price.

Decisive developments in regard to Mr. Hoover's proposal are expected within the week. Meanwhile discussions are still going on, which, it is understood, tend toward an acceptance of the American plan.

Clemenceau Warns Hungarian Reds

"Extreme Measures" Are Threatened Unless Attacks on Czechs Cease

PARIS, June 9.—Premier Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, has telegraphed the Hungarian government that attacks by Hungarian troops on Czechoslovak forces must cease, a dispatch from Vienna to-day says.

In case of non-compliance the Allied and associated governments have decided to use "extreme measures" to constrain Hungary to cease hostilities," the Premier's message adds.

The council of four this afternoon took up the crisis between the Czechs and Hungarians. The seriousness of the situation is recognized, and the council will resume consideration tomorrow, with the view to adjustment.

LONDON, June 9.—A dispatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says M. Clemenceau's dispatch to the Hungarian government demanded a reply within forty-eight hours.

Peace to End Chaos Abroad, Hoover Says

Adjustments of Credits To Be Big Problem of U. S. in Aiding Nations to Economic Rehabilitation

Europe Must Go to Work

Funds From America Will Be Given on Business Basis; Food Shortage Not Acute

PARIS, June 9 (By The Associated Press).—"This sort of economic delirium tremens will end with peace," said Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the Inter-Allied Food Commission, to-day in discussing the situation in Europe and the need of financing different nations. Asked for a statement as to the financial requirements of Europe from the United States during the next year, he said:

"Any statement is premised upon peace and the return of Europe to work. I do not take it we will finance any more wars in Europe, directly or indirectly, nor that we will provide money to enable the people of Europe to live without work, or to work part time, as at present all over Europe.

Financial Needs Vary
"The volume of financial assistance needed, and the solution therefore, varies with the situation in each state. Neutral states are flourishing and need cause no concern. Rumania, Greater Serbia, Bulgaria, Arabia, Turkey, Armenia, Armenia, Portugal, Greece and Hungary actually will be self-supporting. In fact, some of them should be able to export food, and with other commodities they can export, they can pretty well provide for all their necessities, except, perhaps, railway reconstruction material, agricultural implements and currency reorganization. These states represent nearly one-third the population of Europe.

"Poland and the Baltic states will produce almost enough bread, grains and vegetables for their own people, but will be short of fats. If they procure resources for currency reorganization and some working capital for raw material imports so as to get exports going, they should, with economy, be self-supporting within a very few months. Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Finland have a larger import problem, for they always require breadstuffs, meats and fats throughout the year to supplement their own production.

"The condition of Germany and German-Austria cannot be discussed intelligently until peace is signed. Of the 70,000,000 Germans in these two states some 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 lived before the war by trade, by the import of raw material and export in exchange for food and other necessities, and these cannot be supported on the land. How they will pay an indemnity and at the same time obtain credits for raw materials is a problem for the new commission, whose duty it will be to secure maximum relief, if they do not get raw material and food they will never be able to pay indemnities. In any event, one possibility that must not be overlooked is that 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 of this population may emigrate eastward or overseas under the economic pressure which will be their fate at best.

"France has the smallest need of the larger Allies for food imports. Great Britain can feed herself largely from her colonies, but both will need financial help in the providing of credits for raw material, and Italy will need not only assistance in raw materials, but in food supplies. They will also want relief from the payment of interest for some time on what they owe the American treasury.

"The first stage was to end the war, the second to feed the people until peace and harvest, and the third may be to

urge to give our financial assistance to bring back economic life.

Half Billion From United States
"I feel that something like half a billion dollars' assistance from the American government may be needed to join with the other Allies in the reorganization of the currencies of the new states, and to take care of some particularly acute and otherwise unsolvable situations.

"We may have some further political revolutions in Europe, because the social pendulum has not reached the point of stability in some spots, but in my view the great danger of the red terror and destruction by Bolshevism has been greatly mitigated and will have actually passed in some countries on the signing of peace.

"If these things are done, the matter will be of nothing like such enormous figures as we have been handling during the war, and generally I look upon the third stage of our intervention in the assistance of Europe as less difficult and less expensive than the two previous stages.

"If these things are not done, Europe will starve in spite of all we can do. The surplus of our productivity could not support a Europe of to-day's idleness if every man of us worked fifteen hours daily."

Turks Said to Intend to Deny Blame for War

Envoys Now on Way to Paris Are Expected to Protest the Giving of Smyrna to Greece

PARIS, June 9 (By The Associated Press).—The Turkish delegation on its way to Paris is traveling by a French warship. It is made clear in official circles that the Turks come merely in an advisory capacity, not as plenipotentiaries, and there is no definite statement as to whether a treaty will be negotiated with Turkey just as with Germany, Austria and Bulgaria.

It is understood the Turkish delegation will charge the Young Turks with full responsibility for entering the war, and urge that the present government is not to blame. The Turks are said to be willing to concede Armenia, Arabia and Thrace, but will protest the transfer of Smyrna to Greece.

Father, Daughter and 13 Sons Killed in War

PARIS, June 9.—"La Victoire" publishes the war record of a French farmer named Vanhee, living at Reminghe, near Ypres. He was the father of twenty-two sons and fourteen daughters. He was married a number of times.

Of twenty sons who fought at the front thirteen were killed, and three were discharged after having been seriously wounded. The widow of one son was killed by a German shell.

In October, 1914, Vanhee went to Lille with a daughter to celebrate the centenary of a relative. On his return they ran into a German patrol and both father and daughter were killed. Thus, of the family of a father with thirty-six children, fifteen were killed by the enemy.

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15 @ \$2,750.	30 @ \$4,500.	10 @ \$5,500.	3 @ 10,000.

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Bernhardi Says Kaiser Delayed War Too Long

BERLIN, May 17 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—General Friedrich A. J. von Bernhardi, the military writer, under the title "Kaiser Wilhelm and Responsibility for the War," declares that the former Emperor's only guilt was in not beginning the war early enough, when his opponents were not equipped, and takes the viewpoint in favor of preventive warfare.

He says of the Kaiser: "To the last moment he believed Russia would surrender its imperial intentions and England would not take part in the fighting. In this belief he negotiated to that end, and only with difficulty could he be induced to take up the gauntlet that had been thrown down to him."

General von Bernhardi admits that certain personalities influenced the Kaiser's assumption of the gauntlet.

French General Appointed To Command Czechoslovaks

PRAGUE, June 9.—General M. C. J. Pelle, of the French army has been appointed to the supreme command of the Czechoslovak fighting forces by President Masaryk. General Pelle in 1916 was chief-of-staff to Marshall Joffe.

According to "The Pravo Lidu," the Czechoslovak government has no intention of ordering a general mobilization, the forces at its disposal being sufficient for the present.

Nurse Accused of Murder Carried to Court for Trial

Mrs. Bessie Skeels-Lundgren Sits Propped in Pillows as Jury to Try Her for Death of Patient Is Chosen

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 9.—The jury which will try Mrs. Bessie M. (Skeels) Lundgren on the charge of murder for the alleged poisoning of her patient, Miss Florence Gay, was completed to-day. The former nurse, emaciated after a recent illness and operation, sat propped in pillows. Neither she nor her counsel exercised a single challenge in the selection of the jury. They accepted as one of the men who will pass judgment on her life Thomas S. Webb, a brother-in-law of the Chief of Police, Frank M. Smith, of Andover, who arrested Mrs. Lundgren.

Mrs. Lundgren was carried into the courtroom on a chair from the closed automobile in which she was taken from her home in Andover. Attorney General H. C. Attwill, who is directing the prosecution, called the attention of Judge Webster, Thayer to the wan appearance of the defendant, and raised the question whether her condition was such that the trial should proceed.

The court called on two physicians who have attended Mrs. Lundgren to say whether she was able to stand trial, considering that she might be subjected to extended cross-examination. They decided that she was. Mrs.

Lundgren said she was anxious to continue, and subsequently it was stated that she would take the stand in her defence if necessary.

Dressed plainly in black, she was attended by a nurse through the proceedings. She chatted with her husband, Alfred J. Lundgren, of Andover, who married her at a Brookline hospital just before she underwent a major operation three months ago. Mrs. Lundgren went to her home to-night, as she is at liberty under nominal bail. The jury will be taken to-morrow to the Andover home of Miss Gay, where Mrs. Lundgren was engaged as a nurse, first for Miss Gay's mother and later for Miss Gay. The government has charged that Mrs. Lundgren stole certain articles from the Gay home, and that she poisoned Miss Gay, who died in December, 1917.

A few weeks after this, Mrs. Lundgren went to the home of relatives at Bayonne, N. J., where her brother, Albert J. Watkins, became ill and died. An indictment charging her with poisoning him is now outstanding. New Jersey officials are in attendance at the proceedings here, ready to testify and to claim the prisoner for trial in New Jersey if she is acquitted.

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Skippers of the barges that bring brick from the kilns along the Hudson have struck. Bargemen demand \$175 a month, instead of \$125. The brick unloaders ask \$1 a thousand, instead of 80 cents.

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